



A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding

CERVICAL CANCER, ITS VACCINATION AND VACCINATION STATUS AMONG THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF GOVT. SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL OF EMINENCE AMLOH, DISTRICT FATEHGARH SAHIB (PUNJAB)

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Abstract: Cervical cancer, primarily caused by Human Papilloma virus, is preventable through awareness and vaccination. This study assessed the knowledge and vaccination status regarding cervical cancer among adolescent girls and examined its association with selected demographic variables. A quantitative descriptive design was used, and 100 adolescent girls from Government Senior Secondary School of Eminence, Amloh (Punjab) were selected through random sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire covering demographic details and knowledge of cervical cancer and its vaccination.

Results showed that 75% of participants had poor knowledge, 15% had average knowledge, and only 10% had good knowledge. Vaccination status was low, and a negative attitude toward vaccination was observed. The study concludes that most adolescent girls lack adequate knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention, indicating a need for targeted awareness and educational programs.

Index Terms - Knowledge, cervical cancer, vaccination, adolescent girls.

I. INTRODUCTION

Infection with Human Papilloma virus is the most common sexually transmitted infection and the primary cause of cervical cancer. Although most infections resolve spontaneously, persistent infection with high-risk types—especially HPV 16 and 18—can lead to precancerous lesions and invasive cancer. Globally, cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women, with a disproportionately high burden in low- and middle-income countries. In India, it ranks as the second most common cancer among women, with a significant number of new cases and deaths each year. Despite the availability of effective screening methods such as Pap smears and HPV testing, low screening rates, particularly in rural areas, contribute to late diagnosis and high mortality. Preventive strategies, especially HPV vaccination, can prevent nearly 80% of cervical cancer cases; however, awareness and uptake remain limited due to sociocultural barriers, lack of knowledge, and limited access to health services.

Adolescent girls represent a key target group for cervical cancer prevention, as vaccination during early adolescence provides maximum protection. The World Health Organization recommends routine HPV vaccination for girls aged 9–14 years, yet coverage in India remains suboptimal. Factors such as parental decision-making, misconceptions about vaccine safety, cultural beliefs, and inadequate health education influence vaccine acceptance. Schools, particularly government institutions, offer an effective platform for delivering health education and promoting vaccination. In this context, assessing knowledge and vaccination status among adolescent girls is essential for identifying gaps and planning targeted

interventions. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to evaluate awareness regarding cervical cancer, HPV vaccination, and vaccination status among adolescent girls in a government school in Punjab, with the aim of supporting evidence-based nursing and public health strategies.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer, its vaccination, and vaccination status among adolescent girls of Government Senior Secondary School of Eminence, Amloh, District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding cervical cancer and its prevention through vaccination against Human Papillomavirus. It also aimed to evaluate the vaccination status of the participants and identify gaps in awareness.

Additionally, the study sought to determine the association between selected demographic variables and the level of knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its vaccination, in order to support the development of effective educational and preventive health interventions.

Problem statement An exploratory study to assess the knowledge and practices of caregivers in the prevention and management of cervical cancer in a selected areas of district Fatehgarh, Sahib, Punjab
Purpose of the study The study is to assess the knowledge and practices of caregivers in the prevention and management of cervical cancer. Thus, effective measure can be planned to help caregivers by providing knowledge on the prevention and management of cervical cancer
Objectives: The objectives of the study were to
 → To associate the knowledge of caregivers regarding prevention and management of
 → To find out co-relations between knowledge and practices of caregivers in prevention and management of cervical cancer.
 → To assess the Practices of caregivers in the prevention and management of cervical cancer.
 → To assess the knowledge of caregivers in the prevention and management of cervical cancer.
 → cervical cancer with selected variables e.g., gender, age, residential area, religion, marital status of caregivers, educational status, type of family and monthly family income
 To associate the practices of caregivers regarding prevention and management of cervical cancer with selected variables e.g. gender, age, residential area, religion, marital status of caregivers,
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 International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) www.ijcrt.org g636 educational status, type of family and monthly family income
Population and Sample Population refers to entire aggregation of the cases that meet the designed set of criteria. The target population of this study was the caregivers of children regarding prevention and management of cervical cancer in Amloh area of District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE The sample consists of caregivers whose girl had suffering from cervical cancer In this study the sample size was 100 and selection was on the basis of convenient non probability sampling technique.
SAMPLING CRITERIA Caregivers whose girl had episodes of cervical cancer
PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS → Caregivers who were willing to participate in the study.
 → Caregivers who were residing in Jalalpur.
 → Analysis and interpretation of data was done in accordance with objectives of study. The data obtained has been analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics i.e. calculation of mean, mean percentage, standard deviation and ANOVA. Bar diagrams were used to depict the findings.
RESEARCH APPROACH It is concerned with the overall framework of conducting the study. It helps the researcher in selection of subject, manipulation and selection of study sample. This study is exploratory.
RESEARCH DESIGN The term research design is defined as a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of findings (Burns and Grove 2003). In the present study, an exploratory research design was used to assess the knowledge and practices of caregivers regarding prevention and management of cervical cancer.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
RESEARCH SETTING Setting is the physical location and condition in which the data takes place in a study. The present study was conducted in Amloh area Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. The rationale for selecting this setting was the researchers' familiarity with the area, convenience, feasibility,
 www.ijcrt.org © 2025 IJCRT | Volume 13, Issue 19 March 2026 | ISSN: 2320-2882 IJCRT2504774
 International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) www.ijcrt.org g637 expected cooperation from the subjects, local language, geographical proximity, besides times and economical consideration.
POPULATION Population refers to entire aggregation of the cases that meet the designed set of criteria. The target population of this study was the caregivers of children regarding prevention and management of cervical cancer Amloh area of District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab.
SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE The sample consists of caregivers whose children had episodes of

cervical cancer. In this study, the sample size was 100 and selection was on the basis of convenient non-probability sampling technique. **SAMPLING CRITERIA** Study was delimited to caregivers residing in Amlloh area of District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. **CONCLUSION:**— Study was delimited to caregivers whose children had episodes of cervical cancer. — Caregivers whose children had episodes of cervical cancer. **Results:-** Hence it was concluded that majority of caregivers (65%) were female, most of the caregivers (65%) were in the age group of (26-33) years, Majorities (58%) of caregivers were from rural area, maximum no of caregivers (39%) were Sikh, Based on Marital status most of the caregivers (94%) were married, majority of caregivers (39%) had senior secondary educational status, majority of caregivers (53%) belong to nuclear family, maximum number of (44%) of families had (20001-30000) monthly family income. **Delimitations:** - — Caregivers who were willing to participate in the study. — Caregivers who were residing in Amlloh. — From the findings of the study following conclusion were drawn: 1. The difference between knowledge score was statically significant at Recommendations Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed: 1. Develop a self-instructional module tailored to the learning needs of adolescents, available in multiple languages for wider reach. 2. Conduct similar studies in different regions to assess knowledge levels regarding cervical cancer, HPV vaccination, and vaccination status among adolescents. 3. Implement quasi-experimental studies to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programs on improving knowledge and vaccination uptake. 4. Encourage school-based awareness campaigns and involve healthcare providers in educating adolescents and parents about cervical cancer prevention. **Conclusion** The study concluded that the majority of adolescent girls had poor knowledge regarding cervical cancer and HPV vaccination, and none of the participants were vaccinated. Differences in knowledge levels observed in previous studies may be influenced by sample size, socio-demographic factors, and accessibility to health information. The findings emphasize the urgent need for targeted educational interventions and community-based programs to enhance awareness and increase HPV vaccination uptake among adolescents, contributing to cervical cancer prevention. 51 **REFERENCE** 1. Adams, M., Jasani, B., & Fiander, A. (2007). Human papillomavirus (HPV) prophylactic vaccination: Challenges for public health and implications for screening. *Vaccine*, 25(30), 3007–3013. 2. Arbyn, M., Weiderpass, E., Bruni, L., de Sanjosé, S., Saraiya, M., Ferlay, J., & Bray, F. (2020). Estimates of incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in 2018: A worldwide analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 8(2), e191–e203. 3. Bhatla, N. Cervical cancer vaccination. *Indian Journal of Gynecology*, 130(3), 334–340. 4. Bosch, F. X., Lorincz, A., Muñoz, N., Meijer, C. J. L. M., & Shah, K. V. 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